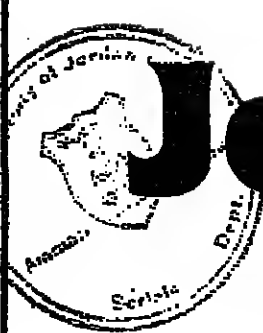


## 53 reported dead in airliner crash

LOS ANGELES (Agencies) — An airliner and a small plane collided near Los Angeles Sunday and at least 53 people were killed, a police spokesman said. Witnesses said wreckage from the airliner fell on to houses, setting at least four on fire. "There are bodies everywhere and fire engines are pouring into the area," a resident said. An air traffic control official at Los Angeles airport said he believed the plane was an Aeromexico airliner on its way to Los Angeles. A motorist who watched the airliner plummet to the ground said the plane was upside down when it hit. "The jetliner was on its back and dropping like a rock," said Tom Tait, editor of the Orange Coast Daily Pilot newspaper. He was driving on the Riverside freeway in nearby Buena Park when he saw the airliner falling 3.2 kilometres away just before noon (2100 GMT). "It was just going straight down, no power at all," he said. "I can see a smoke plume."



# Jordan Times

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## 2 Iranian pilots defect

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraq said Sunday that two Iranian pilots defected with their F-4 Phantom jet fighter and landed in an unidentified Iraqi air base. An Iraqi military spokesman, quoted by Baghdad Radio and monitored in Bahrain, identified the two pilots as Ahmad Murad Talibi and Hassan Nagafi Habibullah. It was the second reported defection by Iranian pilots with their aircraft in less than a month. On Aug. 12, the Iraqis announced the landing of a civilian aircraft along with its pilot and two of his relatives who were members of the Iranian armed forces.

## Mirage jet crashes in UAE

ABU DHABI (AP) — A French-built Mirage jet fighter of the United Arab Emirates air force crashed Sunday killing its pilot, the armed forces command announced. In a statement distributed by the Emirates News Agency, the UAE military command said the pilot lost control of the aircraft during a routine training flight. It attributed the crash to an unspecified "technical failure." The pilot was identified as Lt. Nasser Abdullah Mirza.

## U.S. carrier docks in Italy

NAPLES (AP) — The U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal arrived for a port call in Naples on Sunday after patrols in the Mediterranean north of Libya. A U.S. navy duty officer in this west coast city said that in accordance with navy regulations he could not say how long the carrier would be in Naples or where it was headed next.

## Tri-Star loses wing in emergency landing

ATHENS (AP) — A British Airways jetliner lost part of its left wing Sunday while making an emergency landing at Athens airport, an airport spokesman said. The Tri-Star jet, with 315 passengers, landed safely at 9:00 a.m. after losing a three-metre by 40-centimetre flapper flap from the wing as it was making its final approach to Athens airport, said the spokesman. The flight began in Tel Aviv and was headed for London. No one was injured during the emergency landing, the spokesman said.

## Egypt detains 5 fundamentalists

CAIRO (AP) — Five Islamic fundamentalists were arrested Sunday for allegedly distributing leaflets attacking the government, the state-run Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported. MENA said the five were picked up in northeast Cairo after "distributing literature attacking government measures against the extremist Islamic groups." The agency did not identify the fundamentalist group to which the five belonged. A 1981 emergency law enacted after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat bans distribution of literature considered "subversive." Sadat was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981, by Islamic extremists.

# Mubarak receives King's message on talks with Vorontsov

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

EGYPTIAN President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein on the outcome of recent talks between Jordan and the Soviet Union, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Petra said the message was delivered to President Mubarak in Alexandria by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai who paid a short visit to the Mediterranean port city on Sunday.

The news agency said the message dealt with the outcome of talks the King held on Friday with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov on the current situation in the Middle East and ways and means to advance efforts for peace in the region.

Mr. Vorontsov left Amman on

Saturday after a two-day visit to Jordan.

Informed sources told the Jordan Times Jordan was highly satisfied with the Soviet minister's talks in Amman and noted that there was a "significant change in the Soviet stand" towards efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Reporting the Soviet minister's talks in Amman on Friday, Petra said that Jordan and the Soviet Union reiterated a call for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation

of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The sources told the Jordan Times that Mr. Vorontsov indicated in his talks that the Soviet Union was seeking middle ground with the U.S. over the call for an international conference. The source added that the Soviet minister, who also held talks with Mr. Rifai on Friday, discussed effective mechanisms to bring about such a conference.

Mr. Vorontsov also briefed Mr. Rifai on the Soviet Union's stand towards disarmament and Moscow's efforts towards East-West détente, Petra said.

Mr. Rifai returned to Amman later Sunday after delivering the King's message to President Mubarak. During his short stay in Egypt, Mr. Rifai was the guest of honour at a luncheon hosted by Mr. Mubarak.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Friday meets participants of a seminar held in Amman on solar and wind energy (Petra photo)

## Benjedi expected to be only Arab leader to attend Harare summit

HARARE (R) — Algerian President Chadli Benjedid arrived here on Sunday and is the only Arab leader expected to attend the non-aligned summit starting Monday, in the poorest turn out of Arab leaders since the movement held its first summit in 1961 in Belgrade.

Zimbabwean authorities and Arab delegates here could not offer any explanation for the absence of Arab heads of state.

Egypt, a founding member of the movement, will be represented by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali and Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam will represent Syria.

The six Arab Gulf states will be represented either at ministerial or even lower level.

Some Arab delegates believe the Arab leaders are staying away because they see the summit as a rally in support of Zimbabwe in its confrontation with South Africa.

Palestinian sources said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was expected to attend the summit.

There is very little the 101-member movement could offer in settling the Arab-Israeli dispute beyond reiterating already known positions of support to the Arab World.

But with relations strained between most Arab countries themselves, there is little more the movement's leaders could do to set the mechanism in motion, one Arab delegate said.

The non-aligned countries, in a new package of condemnations against Israel, have urged it to withdraw from Lebanon, a Lebanese delegation source said.

He said the call, approved by the movement during Monday night's political committee meeting, was bound to be endorsed by the 101 non-aligned heads of state or their representatives.

It condemns the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the continued occupation of southern Lebanon and accuses Israel of inhuman practices.

It noted the grave situation in Lebanon because of its 11-year-old civil war and called for the "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces and the deployment of United Nations forces and the Lebanese army up to the internationally-recognised boundaries of Lebanon."

Iran, in a rare though unintentional sign of solidarity with Iraq, approved without reservation a unanimous condemnation of Israel for its 1981 armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations.

Israel is also censured for the continued occupation of Arab territories since the 1967 war, including Jerusalem, and the declaration calls on the United States to "reconsider its negative attitude" towards the early convening of an international Middle East peace conference.

## Iraq offers to enter mutual non-aggression pact with Iran

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraq is ready to accept an international guaranteed mutual non-aggression pact with Iran to help end their war which is about to enter its seventh year, Iraq's Parliament Speaker Saadoun Hamadi announced Sunday.

"We are ready to accept guarantees from the superpowers and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council for a mutual non-aggression pact between Iraq and Iran," Mr. Hamadi told the Iraqi News Agency.

"Iraq is ready to ratify such a pact and deposit it with the United Nations," Mr. Hamadi added in the statement also broadcast by Baghdad Radio and monitored in Bahrain.

In his announcement, Mr. Hamadi said that he was submitting the proposal in his capacity as head of the National Assembly which is the legislative authority in Iraq.

Mr. Hamadi also proposed that Iran nominate 30 countries and Iraq another 30 "and these 60 countries would guarantee that

## Crown Prince meets experts on solar and wind energy

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Sunday urged participants in a seminar on solar and wind energy applications to pursue an exchange of information and data so that joint research projects can be held by scholars and experts seeking alternative energy sources.

Prince Hassan was speaking with the participants of the seminar at the Ministry of Higher Education. He discussed with them the importance of the wind and solar energy.

The participants, representing 16 Arab and foreign nations, paid tribute to Jordan's efforts in this field of work.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and

experts and officials from the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) — organisers of the seminar.

Later, another symposium on solar energy opened at the Ministry of Higher Education and researchers and scientists reviewed several working papers dealing with various aspects of the technology.

Speakers included experts from West Germany. RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani addressed the session outlining the long period of close cooperation in solar energy between the RSS and the West German scientists and institutions.

The seminar is attended by 100 delegates. It continues meeting at the ministry building on Monday.

## Morocco reports holding 4 'terrorists'

RABAT (R) — Morocco announced on Sunday it was holding four foreign Arab "terrorists" who had planned attacks on public places in the country.

The Information Ministry said that two Tunisians, a Lebanese Palestinian and another Palestinian were arrested on Aug. 22 and 27 carrying explosives.

The four had confessed to belonging to "a group of professionals of international terrorism having already committed several outrages in various countries, notably Europe and the Middle East," the statement said.

They planned to carry out "terrorist" actions "without claiming responsibility and thus sow doubt among the population and confusion in public opinion," the statement said.

The four were identified as Rafika Djebali and Tounes Ferchichi, alias Radia, both Tunisians, Marwan Abdul Kader Abdul Rahman, alias Jabrane, alias Abou El Abd, a Lebanese Palestinian, and Darouich Fayad Abdel Al, alias Ismail Dia, a Palestinian.

The statement said the four would be brought to trial.

The announcement follows persistent rumours of a recent arrest of foreigners and speculation that extremist groups were contemplating reprisals against Morocco for holding talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres last month.

## Libya calls treaty abrogation illegal

CAIRO (Agencies) — Libya on Sunday called Moroccan King Hassan's decision to scrap a joint treaty of federation illegal and promised legal action to define who was responsible for dividing "the fraternal Libyan and Moroccan peoples."

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by state-run Tripoli Radio said Libya "regrets this illegal abrogation of a union unanimously established by the Arab people in the two fraternal countries, Libya and Morocco, through a free popular referendum."

The statement said Libya would take legal action provided for under the 1984 treaty "in order to

define who is responsible for this action" which it said divided "the fraternal Libyan and Moroccan peoples."

Sunday's statement was Libya's first official comment on Friday's announcement by King Hassan that he was abrogating the two-year-old treaty because of Libyan and Syrian criticism of the July 22-23 meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

In a joint communique issued on Wednesday, Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad branded the Hassan-Peres meeting as "the treason of Ifrane."

## Ousted leader urges Aden to open political dialogue

SANAA (R) — Ousted South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammad called on the Aden government on Sunday to open a political dialogue with its opponents or face a "struggle in all forms" by his supporters.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad was toppled in January after two weeks of bloody fighting between factions of the ruling Marxist South Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) in which thousands of people died.

"We do not get tired of asking again and again for a democratic, political and peaceful solution... we insist on a dialogue based on proposals we have already submitted," Mr. Nasser Mohammad said in written answers to questions by Reuters. "We reiterate our appeal to the Aden rulers to accept a

democratic solution, without which we will be forced to continue the struggle in all forms and by all means," he said without elaborating.

The South Yemeni government blames Mr. Nasser Mohammad and his supporters for the January clashes and deaths of key YSP members. Last month, it ordered the ex-president and 47 followers to surrender to be tried on treason charges.

Mr. Nasser Mohammad, who now lives in Ethiopia but visits North Yemen frequently, said his proposals for dialogue and national reconciliation included a halt to political arrests and trials, the release of detainees held since January and the return of those who fled the country or were dismissed from the YSP.

## Dozens of whites join Soweto blacks to mourn 21 killed in unrest

SOWETO (R) — The grieving black families of Soweto mourned their dead on Sunday at an emotional church service that ended with a multi-racial appeal for peace in South Africa.

Dozens of whites travelled from the affluent Garden suburbs of northern Johannesburg to join the congregation in Soweto's grimy, impoverished White City district where at least 21 were killed by police last week.

Speaking in an anguished whisper, Bishop Desmond Tutu told them that he feared many more Sowetans would die before South Africa's black majority won their freedom.

Gripping bunches of daffodils, elderly white women of the black Sash civil rights group moved along the packed pews of Saint Paul's Church, clasped worshippers by the hand and joined in a fervent chant of "Peace, peace..."

The service ended with multi-racial chains of worshippers weaving around the church, pledging to work for peace. The convoy of whites' cars

encountered no road blocks during the drive to Soweto, south of Johannesburg, and saw no evidence of security forces around the church.

Bishop Tutu, delivering his last sermon as bishop of Johannesburg, described how he tried to console a mother who had one son killed and another critically wounded after security forces opened fire in the black township last Tuesday.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner, who next Sunday will be enthroned as the first black archbishop of Cape Town and head of southern Africa's Anglican church, said he felt powerless as he faced the weeping woman.

"How do you tell people about the love of God at a moment like that?" he asked.

"We (blacks) suffer in a land that claims to be Christian and we suffer at the hands of those who say they are Christians."

Bishop Tutu, strongly criticised by many South African whites for his political involvement,

answered the attacks by saying: "God is not one who gives wonderful advice from a safe distance... he shares, he speaks about the pain and anguish."

The bishop, who returned this month from an overseas tour, said that in their struggle for political rights, blacks could gain some comfort "that in many parts of the world, people care enormously about what is happening in South Africa."

According to the government's bureau for information, violence in Soweto died down over the weekend. It reported two deaths elsewhere.

A man was killed when police opened fire on black protesters in KwaZulu homeland on Saturday and in Ermelo, east of Johannesburg, a black stone-thrower was fatally wounded by a township official, the bureau said.

It took the death toll to 276 since President P.W. Botha declared a nationwide state of emergency on June 12 to try to halt political violence.

## NRA: No links between JHOC and Hunt brothers

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) reaffirmed on Sunday that the Jordan Hunt Oil Company (JHOC) with whom Jordan has signed an agreement during August is not related at all, either financially or institutionally, to the Hunt brothers or the Placid Oil Company covered by your news item.

JHOC is subsidiary of the Hunt Oil Company owned by Ray Hunt which is a very sound and reputable oil company and figures high in Fortune's 50 largest private industrial companies in the United States.

## KGB accuses detained U.S. journalist of spying

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet KGB security police accused a detained American correspondent Nicholas Daniloff on Sunday of spying and U.S. officials said they feared he could be held for many months.

TASS news agency quoted a KGB statement as saying that Daniloff, 52, had been arrested in Moscow on Saturday "as he was engaged in an act of espionage."

"The material confiscated from him fully exposes the U.S. correspondent as being involved in intelligence activities," the statement said.

Daniloff, due to end a five-and-a-half-year posting as Moscow correspondent of the

weekly U.S. News and World Report, told his British wife Ruth by telephone on Saturday that eight KGB agents had seized him soon after he met a Soviet friend.

Speaking from what he called a "KGB facility," he said the friend had given him a package of press cuttings. KGB officers told him later they had found two maps marked "top secret" in the envelope, he said.

Ruth Daniloff told Reuters any suggestion that her husband had been spying was "preposterous," adding the incident seemed to be in retaliation for the recent arrest in New York on spy charges of Soviet United Nations employee Gennady Zakharov.

## Pakistani protests continue

KARACHI (R) — More than 3,000 people marched through the streets of Karachi on Sunday as protests continued against a government crackdown on opposition parties in Pakistan, police said.

Opposition sources said demonstrations were also held in several other towns as President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq left for Harare to attend the non-aligned summit opening there Monday (See page 8).

Two members of Miss Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP), the main opposition party, were meanwhile arrested by police on Sunday in Rawalpindi.

## French foreign minister in Jeddah

JEDDAH (AP) — French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Saudi Arabian officials were to discuss here the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and means of ending the Iran-Iraq war, Arab and Western diplomatic sources reported Sunday.

Mr. Raimond arrived at King Abdul Aziz airport in Jeddah for a two-day visit, his first to a Middle Eastern country since he became foreign minister in Premier Jacques Chirac's cabinet last March.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper Al Medina before his arrival, Mr. Raimond said his visit would provide a chance for the "resumption of the dialogue of friendship and trust that characterises relations between the kingdom and France."

"This is the first visit by a member of Chirac's government to a Middle Eastern country and it is proof of the esteem that France holds for the kingdom and the importance it attaches to the relationship with Saudi Arabia," he said.

He said his country's stand on the Middle East was "firmly in support of the Palestinian right to self-determination."

Government-guided newspapers in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have criticised Premier Chirac for statements in which he reportedly rejected the idea of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

These papers also complained that French President Francois Mitterrand was instrumental in arranging the recent Soviet-Israeli talks in Helsinki.

Nonetheless, Saudi government-run newspapers came out Sunday with welcoming editorials for Mr. Raimond and for France's Mideast policy.

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# Berri rules out deals with Israel

BEIRUT (R) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri said Sunday all kinds of links with Israel should be excluded from Lebanese peace formulae to be debated this week.

Falangist and opposition cabinet ministers will meet on Tuesday to discuss ways of ending 11 years of civil war and giving opposition a greater share in government.

Speaking at a rally in Muslim west Beirut, Mr. Berri, who is minister of justice as well as chief of the Shi'ite Amal militia, listed the conditions he said should govern the talks.

"There shall be no peace, negotiations, relations or security arrangements with Israel or (Israeli-backed militia leader Antoine) Lahd," he said.

Brig. Lahd, a Falangist, commands the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia which helps Israel control a "buffer zone" inside Lebanon's southern border.

Mr. Berri added that Lebanon was an Arab state and should have "distinctive relations" with Syria.

He said the current political system under which post posts are distributed on basis of faith should be scrapped, the army should be rebuilt along "clear, national lines" and all displaced persons should be able to return to their homes.

Meanwhile at least three people were wounded in a three-hour artillery and rocket exchange overnight between Israeli-backed militiamen and opposition fighters in South Lebanon, security sources said.

They called the clashes the heaviest this year between the SLA militia and Sunni Muslim gunmen.

In Tripoli Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami said Saturday Syrian leaders are in full support of Lebanese peace talks due to begin next Tuesday.

He was speaking to reporters on his return to this north Lebanese city from talks in Damascus with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Karami said he outlined to President Assad the principles on which the peace talks between Falangists and the opposition would be held.

These included the spirit of a Syrian-mediated peace agreement concluded in Damascus last year, he said.

The accord collapsed when Lebanese President Amin Gemayel failed to endorse it and when the Falangist militia leader



Nabih Berri

who signed it, Elie Hobeika, was ousted by the present chief of the "Lebanese Forces" militia, Samir Geagea, in January.

"When details were discussed with the (Syrian) president in the presence of his vice-president and prime minister, there was full agreement on supporting the dialogue and backing the process to lead Lebanon out of its ordeal," Mr. Karami said.

Earlier Thursday Syrian presidential spokesman, Jubran Kourieh, quoted Mr. Assad as voicing full support for the talks.

"Syria supports any dialogue that leads to Lebanon emerging from its present abhorrent situation, resulting from long years of internal conflict," Mr. Assad said, according to Mr. Kourieh.

"Syria continues to adhere to its principled stance towards Lebanon and is ready to offer all possible assistance to the Lebanese in their efforts to close the civil war file and achieve national reconciliation," the Syrian leader added.

## Lebanese in new try at 'magic formula' for peace

By John Fulkerton

BEIRUT — Falangist and opposition cabinet ministers begin talks this week which war-weary Lebanese on both sides of the sectarian divide hope will produce a durable ceasefire between battling militias.

Even if that is achieved, however, analysts say formidable obstacles would still have to be overcome to turn a short-term agreement to stop shooting into a lasting peace.

After more than 11 years of civil war and innumerable failures to find a solution, Falangist and opposition leaders view each other with hostility and suspicion.

The Tuesday meeting, suggested by Sunni Muslim Prime Minister Rashid Karami, will end a nine-month cabinet rift, but analysts say the toughest problems concern the roles to be played in the Lebanon of the future by Syria, Israel and Iran.

The French-language Beirut newspaper L'Orient Le Jour commented that Lebanon still seeks "the magic formula which would allow it to pay the minimum price to two disturbing neighbours (Syria and Israel) in the way of safeguards."

Echoing that, a veteran Christian politician in east Beirut told Reuters: "I do not see an end to the crisis until Syria and Israel come to some arrangement over Lebanon."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"Iran's influence among Shi'ite (Muslim) is also crucial, especially in South Lebanon."

Some opposition leaders believe Israel will try to stop Falangist negotiators from reaching agreement, while Falangist militia sources say Syria and Iran are competing to impose their own terms.

"We think Syria has already told its allies that Tuesday's dialogue must be based on the tripartite accord signed last December," said a Falangist militia official.

"For us that would mean a Syrian takeover and a loss of our identity."

The December accord, signed in Damascus by Druze chief Walid Junblatt, Shi'ite Amal militia leader Nabih Berri and Elie Hobeika, former commander of the Lebanese Forces militia, was intended to give the opposition a larger share in government.

Mr. Hobeika was quickly toppled by hard-line Falangist and the peace formula fell apart when Maronite Christian President Amin Gemayel refused to endorse it.

"We don't object to sharing power," said the Falangist militiaman. "But the small print of the agreement would have meant a Syrian takeover socially, militarily and economically."

## Soviet leader denounces U.S. 'provocation'

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Soviet Vice President Pyotr Demichev has arrived in Tripoli and denounced U.S. military "provocation against the Libyan people," Libyan state media reported Sunday.

The official Libyan news agency (JANA) and Tripoli Radio, monitored in Nicosia, said Mr. Demichev arrived from Moscow Saturday night to take part in celebrations marking the anniversary of the 1969 coup that brought Col. Muammar Qadhafi to power.

Mr. Demichev is first deputy to Soviet President Andrei Gromyko and a deputy foreign minister.

He was accompanied by Col. Gen. I.M. Malchenko, chief of staff of the Soviet Air Defence Forces, and Vladimir Vinogradov, foreign minister of the Russian Republic, largest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

"Our visit comes at a time when U.S. imperialism is trying to exert pressure and provocation on Libya's people by using all military, political and economic means," JANA quoted Mr. Demichev as saying when he arrived in Tripoli.

He denounced the U.S. efforts and declared: "The Libyan people will not be alone in this struggle. All Socialist forces will stand side by side with Libya."

U.S. officials have in recent days accused Col. Qadhafi of plotting new terrorist attacks and warned Washington would launch another military strike against Libya if evidence was found that Col. Qadhafi had sponsored such attacks.

The Soviets accused the United States of aggression after U.S. warplanes bombed Tripoli and Benghazi, Libya's two main cities, on April 15 in retaliation for Col. Qadhafi's alleged support for international terrorism. TASS branded the air strikes "a bloody crime."

After the April raid, Moscow pledged to boost its military aid to Libya. But so far it has taken no direct action to support Col. Qadhafi.

But there has been no indication of what Moscow would do if the United States launched another military strike.

JANA quoted Mr. Demichev as saying in an interview on Libya's state-run television network late Saturday night that the "Soviet Union has taken many political steps concerning this."

He did not specify what the measures are, but noted: "Our stand is strong, Libya and the Soviet Union stand with the forces of struggle to realise international peace."

Referring to recent U.S.-Egyptian naval and air manoeuvres in the western

Mediterranean close to Libya, Mr. Demichev said the "Mediterranean must be a sea of peace."

However, shrill Moscow's rhetoric has been over Libya and U.S. efforts to impose economic sanctions to weaken Col. Qadhafi's regime, the Soviets have been careful to avoid any confrontation with the United States in support of Libya.

Despite expression of support for Col. Qadhafi, the Soviets have failed to sign a friendship treaty with Libya that was first mooted three years ago.

Although the Soviets are Libya's main arms supplier, they have cautiously kept a distance from Col. Qadhafi. Moscow delivered SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles to Libya, along with several hundred technicians to maintain them, after Col. Qadhafi visited Moscow last October.

But it has no treaty obligations to defend the North African country.

Col. Qadhafi's deputy, Maj. Abdul Salam Jalloud, pledged Saturday that Libya will prosecute terrorists and demanded the United States provide hard evidence to back up allegations that Libya encouraged attacks.

Maj. Jalloud also said that Libya would retaliate against the United States and its allies if U.S. forces attacked again. He stressed

that European countries with U.S. bases were particularly at risk.

U.S. officials have linked Col. Qadhafi to an attack on the British Air Force base at Akrotiri in Cyprus on Aug. 3 by gunmen using heavy mortars and rocket-propelled grenades.

Little damage was done to sprawling Royal Air Force base, but two servicemen's wives were wounded when the gunmen raked a beach crowded with British families with automatic weapons fire.

A previously unknown pro-Libyan faction, the United Nasserite Organisation, claimed it was responsible and said the assault was in retaliation for British support for the April 15-air raids. F-111 bombers from U.S. air bases in Britain.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, Sunday quoted a statement issued by the Libyan People's Committee for Foreign Affairs as charging that Libya "is one of the prime targets of... state terrorism."

It declared that "world opinion should be aware that U.S. terrorist acts are nothing but colonialism and (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan is but a 20th century Hitler who wants to destroy the world."

## Khomeini tells critics to tone down attacks

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary patriarch, has called on critics of the fundamentalist Islamic regime in Tehran to tone down their "mud-slinging and slandering," but warned the government against complacency, Tehran Radio reported Sunday.

The state-run radio, monitored in Nicosia, said the 87-year-old leader told government leaders Saturday they have done "great work" since the 1979 revolution that toppled the late Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

But the radio quoted him as telling them they should strive for "greater success" even though Iran has been locked in a bloody and costly war against

neighbouring Iraq since 1980, and faces a deepening economic crisis.

The government officials included President Ali Khamenei, who later left for Harare to head Iran's delegation at the non-aligned conference, and Prime Minister Hussein Musavi.

Addressing the officials at his home in north Tehran's Jamaran district, Khomeini said constructive criticism of the government and exposure of its shortcomings are permissible.

"But the language of advice and counsel is different from that of mud-slinging and slandering," he warned.

Critics should avoid weakening Iran's Islamic system, he said.

"You should check your words, you should check your pens. You

should pay heed to the fact that not everything should be written, not everything should be published," he declared.

"I ask all writers, all speakers, to moderate what they say to a certain extent... the government has been successful."

Iran has been isolated since the revolution, although the pressures of war have over the last two years resulted in efforts by Tehran to make friends abroad.

Khomeini's warnings to internal critics followed a rash of terrorist bombings in Tehran and the holy city of Qom this year in which 38 people have been killed and more than 250 wounded.

The Iranian regime was set up in 1979 under a revolutionary Islamic constitution based on Khomeini's ideas that enshrined the notion of Velayat-e Faqih, or government of the godly, represented in practice by the stern Ayatollah himself.

Dissent, particularly since the Gulf war erupted, has been harshly suppressed. The 270-member Majlis, or parliament, is increasingly controlled by the regime and only approved Islamic candidates are permitted to run for election. The house stands solidly behind Khomeini's policies.

About the only dissenting voice left is that of Mehdi Bazargan, the Islamic Republic's first prime minister, who heads the secular Freedom Movement that advocates the removal of Iran's powerful religious leaders from running the country and ending the Gulf war.

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"We don't object to sharing power," said the Falangist militiaman. "But the small print of the agreement would have meant a Syrian takeover socially, militarily and economically."

## Iraq steps up campaign to block Iranian offensive

By Ed Blanche  
Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iraq has intensified its campaign to throttle Iran's economy, bombing vital oil exporting facilities in the apparent hope of stopping the Iranians from launching a massive offensive.

But some analysts believe the economic campaign may have the opposite effect. With Iran markedly inferior in sophisticated weapons, but numerically stronger in ground forces, Tehran may decide that the only way to counter Iraq is by advancing long-heralded plans for a big push.

Mass mobilisation is already under way in Iran as the war nears its seventh year with little sign that either side is capable of a knockout blow.

With oil prices still low despite agreement by Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut production, some analysts believe the outcome of the Gulf war could hinge upon which combatant can keep its economy from collapsing.

In that scenario, Iran clearly is at greater risk. Unlike Iraq, it is isolated in the Arab World and the West, with only Syria and Libya as its allies.

An air raid on Iran's Sirri Island oil terminal halfway down the Gulf on Aug. 12 was a major escalation in Iraq's 2½-year-old drive to choke off Iran's oil exports and undermine Tehran's war effort.

In recent weeks, Iraq's warplanes have pounded Iranian factories, petrochemical plants, power stations, transportation system and oil installations almost daily.

The air strike on Sirri, until now considered beyond the range of Iraqi fighter-bombers, was made possible when Iraq acquired in-flight refuelling capability. It extends the reach of Baghdad's air power to the Iranian hinterland.

Iraq's Air Force Commander, Lt.-Gen. Hamid Shaaban, warned on Aug. 13 that future air strikes "will be more effective and horrifying."

Iran has retaliated but clearly lacks the air power to counter Iraq's supremacy in the skies.

The Iranians have used their long-range artillery to shell Basra, Iraq's second largest city, and fired a missile at Baghdad for the first time in 13 months.

The Sirri raid, and the prospect of further air strikes on oil targets once considered invulnerable, clearly has stung the Iranians and signs the Iraqi campaign is paying off.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Despite Iranian efforts to diversify their oil-based economy, the war and mismanagement since the 1979 revolution have taken their toll.

Tehran has had to sharply restrict imports, including raw materials. This has forced the closure of hundreds of factories in recent months and boosted unemployment to more than 30 per cent, according to Middle East-based economic analysts.

Oil exports have accounted for some 95 per cent of Iran's vital foreign exchange earnings. Last year that was around \$15 billion. This year, Western economists predict Tehran will be lucky to make half that.

Military analysts and Arab diplomats believe that if Iraq continues the pressure, it will neutralise the battlefield victories the Iranians have chalked up this year.

Iraq's economy is kept afloat by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which fear an Iranian triumph in the war will mean being overwhelmed by Tehran's Islamic Revolution.

They have pumped some \$30 billion into Baghdad's war chest since the war began in 1980.

Iraq has also been able to open new pipelines through Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

Iranian leaders have for months been proclaiming a "final blow" against Iraq was coming in a bid to end the war by the end of the Persian year next March.

Bolstered by their February seizure of the Fao peninsula, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf, and Iraq's failure to push the Iranians back, expectations have heightened that another big push is looming, most likely in the central sector of the 1,180-kilometre battlefield.

Iraq's state-run media, monitored in Nicosia, daily report thousands of volunteers, heading for the front line. The two-year draft has been extended by three months and even civil servants are being mobilised.

The Revolutionary Guards Corp, staunchly loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his revolution, boasts it is forming 500 new battalions for a new offensive.

Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near East affairs, told a Congressional Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Aug. 13 that Iran is expected to

launch its offensive in the next few months.

But he said that Iraq's "policy of active defence," including the escalating campaign against Iran's economy, has kept the Iranians off balance.

Mr. Murphy, and other Western analysts, also note that Iran faces severe logistical and military problems.

They believe the Iranians will never be able to defeat the Iraqis on the battlefield until they can muster the hardware they need, particularly combat aircraft and armour, to match Iraq's technological superiority.

Major arms suppliers, including the United States, have observed a strict embargo on Iran.

Tehran has received weapons through clandestine deals and from several countries, including North Korea, Argentina and Israel, which has an interest in keeping two of its sworn enemies at each other's throats.

Tehran has received deliveries of some Soviet surface-to-surface missiles, artillery and small arms, but not enough to tip the balance in Iraq's favour.

Iraq, on the other hand, gets a steady supply of Soviet weaponry. Late last year it also acquired Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers, the type that raided Sirri, and step-killing Exocet missiles from France.

While a ground offensive appears to be Tehran's best bet in retreating against Iraq, analysts believe it will have to be a limited one, possibly involving a return to the human wave tactics the fanatical Iranians used earlier in the war that has cost at least 350,000 lives.

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18:55 Arab Army  
19:20 News in Arabic  
19:40 Local programme  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:20 Message from Oman  
20:30 Arabic series  
21:00 Programme Review  
21:30 Television programme  
22:30 Arabic programme  
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO  
18:40 French programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Growing Pains  
21:10 Moonlighting  
22:30 News in English  
23:00 Crown Court

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08:30 News Summary  
09:00 News in Arabic  
09:30 Pop Session  
10:00 News Summary  
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11:00 Pop Session  
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14:00 News Bulletin  
14:30 Instrumental  
14:45 Over a Cup of Tea  
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## Jordanian, Iraqi ministers discuss air transport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Iraq Sunday discussed issues pertaining to air transport between them and the operations of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Iraqi Airways and Arab Air Cargo, a joint venture established in 1981.

Discussion took place at a meeting co-chaired by Transport Minister Rajai Dajani and his Iraqi counterpart Abdul Jabbar Al Assad and attended by senior aides on both sides as well as representatives of the national airlines of both countries. According to Mr. Dajani, the meeting was within a regular

programme of consultations between officials from Jordan and Iraq to maintain and promote transport facilities.

Also on Sunday, the Iraqi minister called at the army headquarters and met with the Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. The meeting was attended by Mr. Dajani.

The two ministers have also been co-chairing general assembly meetings of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company to discuss means of modernising equipment and expanding the company's fleet.

## Cabinet okays British grant, judicial accord with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has endorsed a grant from the British government for financing the establishment of a vocational training centre in Jordan. The grant is £343,000.

The cabinet, meeting under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahhab Al Majali, also endorsed a judicial cooperation agreement between Jordan and Egypt. Under the agreement, both sides will increase their cooperation in

judicial affairs, will exchange visits by experts and hold training courses for staff employed in the judicial system in both countries. The agreement also provides for cooperation in criminal law and extraditing criminals and convicted persons.

The cabinet empowered Justice Minister Riad Al Shaka'a to sign the agreement with the Egyptian government in Cairo in the near future.

## Expatriates in Kuwait form holding company committee

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian expatriates in Kuwait have formed a holding committee entrusted with paving the way for the establishment of a public holding company, a project announced during the second expatriates' conference held in Amman in July, an official at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply said Sunday.

Mr. Radi Ibrahim, director of the companies' department at the ministry, said that the committee will rally support for the project by calling on Jordanian investors to buy shares in the projected company. The committee will also draw up articles of association and

the internal law for the company, Mr. Ibrahim told the Jordan Times. He said that members of the committee would also approach expatriates outside Kuwait for the same purpose.

During the expatriates' conference, a resolution was passed to establish two holding companies in Jordan with paid-up capitals of JD 25 million and JD 10 million.

The ministry and expatriate representatives have not yet agreed on final details and other issues concerning the two companies. A scheduled meeting earlier this month between the ministry and expatriate representatives was called off because several expatriates did not show up.

## Ministry, press owners review problems in olive sector

AMMAN (Petra) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi Sunday urged owners of olive presses not to start pressing olives for oil before the start of November each year in order to help farmers obtain more abundant amounts of oil from their olives.

Dr. Lawzi was speaking at a meeting with owners of presses with whom he discussed the problems they are facing. The two sides reviewed the cost of electricity, water and spare parts for the machinery as well as the shortage of experts in operating olive presses. The high cost of pressing olives has been cited by officials as a major factor affecting olive cultivation and this topic was among subjects discussed at the meeting.

Last week, the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature announced that it has embarked on a campaign to help farmers collect their olive harvest in cooperation with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture.

The campaign, similar to one carried out last year, is based on recommendations issued by a committee on issues pertaining to the olive growing sector which held its meeting earlier this year and formed an information committee to help carry out the campaign in cooperation with the various ministries.

The committee asked the Ministry of Agriculture to fix a date for collecting olives in Jordan and also requested the Ministry of Education to allow students to take part in olive harvesting provided they obtain approval from their parents.

In a related development, the Ministry of Agriculture has said that olive trees and other fruit tree saplings, produced by the ministry's nurseries, are continually being supplied to farmers around the country. A statement issued by the ministry's production and services department said that between 1970 and 1985 the department produced 5,529,972 saplings of olive, citrus, vine and other fruit trees.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Queen to patronise talks on the deaf

AMMAN — The fifth conference held by the Arab Union for the Care of the Deaf will open in Amman in October under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor. The conference, to be held between Oct. 5 and 10, will discuss subjects pertaining to the rehabilitation of the deaf, unifying signs for the deaf in the Arab World and the approval of the union's four year plan. The participants will be taken on trips to Wadi Mouss, Petra and to a number of local institutions which care for the deaf in Jordan.

### Amman to host banking institute

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has given its consent to a proposal for hosting the Arab Institute for Banking Studies in Amman. The institute aims at raising the standard of bank employees in the Arab World.

### Arab justice official ends visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Arab Justice Ministers' Council Mohammad Miko left Amman on Sunday at the end of a several day visit during which he met with Minister of Justice Riad Al Shaka'a and other officials. Discussions covered cooperation between the council and the Ministry of Justice and the implementation of the council's resolutions and recommendations. Mr. Miko also met with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and Chief Islamic Justice, Sheikh Mohammad Mhailan to discuss a unified civil status law for Arab countries.

### Ministry settles in at new premises

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Higher Education has moved its offices to the former headquarters of the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, near TUBEHA, along the Zarqa-Yajouz road. The ministry said in a statement that citizens can now visit the new headquarters as of Monday Sept. 1 and that a bus service to the office is being run by the Public Transport Corporation.

### World Bank team arrives in Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — A delegation from the World Bank has arrived in Aqaba on a several day visit to discuss projects for the development of the Aqaba region. Discussions will be held with a Jordanian team charged with carrying out an urban development project in the old Shalaleh quarter. Earlier, another World Bank team held talks with a Jordanian team on the development of the Shalaleh district which is inhabited by 22,000 people.

### More ships dock at Aqaba this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of vessels docking at Aqaba port in the first half of 1986 was 1,397 compared to 1,173 in the same period of last year, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Jordanian Ports Corporation. The bulletin said that the number of passengers arriving in Aqaba from Nuweibe' between January and June 1986 was 186,727 and the number departing for Nuweibe' in the same period was 211,814. According to the bulletin, 2,635,940 tonnes of phosphates were shipped from Aqaba in the first six months of 1986.

## W. Germany to provide expertise, funds for development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — West Germany is to provide Jordan with expertise, financial and material help to enable it carry out water projects and a number of other development schemes in the Kingdom, according to the three memoranda signed by the two sides in Amman on Sunday.

The first memorandum provides for the West German government to supply the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) with equipment and experts to help the authority conduct water studies at Disi, Jafr and Hassa, three areas in south Jordan. West Germany will also help WAJ conduct an appraisal of the study to determine underground water resources before drilling operations take place.

The second memorandum provides for West Germany to extend help to Jordan to determine projects which are to be financed through West Germany's technical assistance programme. In this respect, West Germany will provide DM 500,000 to cover the cost of equipment and experts.

Under the third memorandum, West Germany undertakes to help Jordan carry out small and

medium-size industrial schemes and will provide expertise to offer advice on investments in such industries. In this respect, West Germany will provide experts to work with the Industrial Development Bank and will also help Jordan find solutions for the problems of its private and public

sector companies.

The memoranda were signed by Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an and the West German charge d'affaires in Amman. The signing ceremony was attended by senior officials from the Planning Ministry and the West German embassy in Amman.



Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an (second right) and Charge d'Affaires at the West German Embassy in Amman Rudiger Lamp (centre) Sunday sign memoranda under which West Germany will provide technical, material and financial assistance to Jordanian development projects (Petra photo)

## Freij warns of deteriorating situation

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij on Sunday cautioned that Israel's expansionist policies in the occupied Arab territory could lead to more Palestinian land being confiscated.

Prior to his departure for Bethlehem on Sunday, after a visit to the East Bank, Mr. Freij told the Gulf News Agency in Amman that "Palestinian land is being usurped due to Israeli expansionist policies, land confiscation and the dismantling of national institutions."

Mr. Freij told the agency that he met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during his stay in Jordan. He also said he briefed Prince Hassan on the deteriorating situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. During his stay in the Kingdom, Mr. Freij also met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and

Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin and other government officials.

Mr. Freij was in Amman this week after a working visit to the Italian city of Rimini where he took part in an international conference. The mayor told the agency that he briefed the conferees and Italian government officials on the dimensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestine issue and the Israeli authorities' aggression on Palestinian citizens living in the occupied Arab territories.

He said he met with Italian officials to explain Jordan's 1986-1990 development plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip involving a total expenditure of \$1.3 billion.

In an earlier interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Freij said that he planned to visit Italy and other European countries to try and raise funds for implementing the

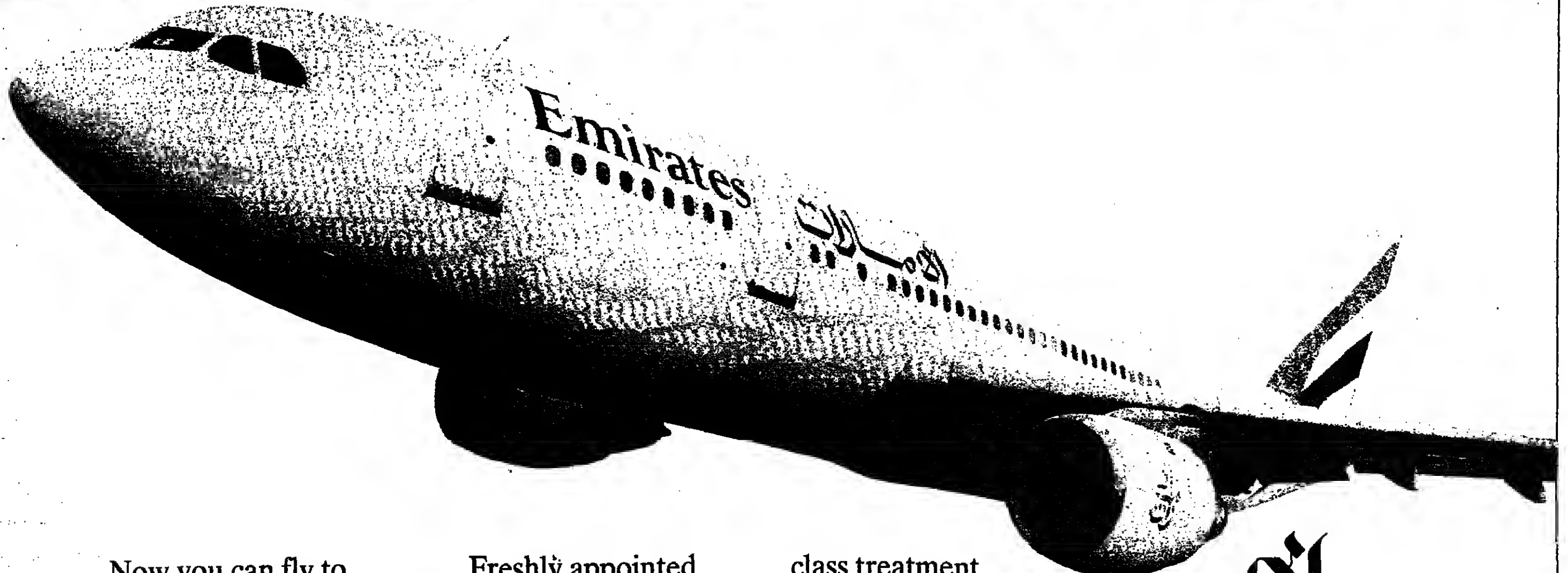
plan. In the interview, the mayor cautioned against raising the expectations of West Bankers and Gazans over projects to be included in the five-year development plan since he said that financing for the programmes have not yet been fully secured.

The U.S. announced that it would contribute \$4.5 million in assistance to the West Bank this year and Mr. Freij said "to date, I am sure of some \$26 million, including the promised U.S. assistance."

Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an held a press briefing on the development plan earlier this month and he said that the West Bank needs about JD 80 million in assistance each year and that the plan envisages spending JD 50 million to JD 80 million annually.

Mr. Freij also called on all Arab countries to take part in financing the scheme.

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## A worthy national effort

THE announcement last week that a special committee would soon be set up to consider implementing recommendations for developing tourism in the Kingdom is a timely and welcome development. The recommendations are part of a study prepared by an American firm which suggested dividing Jordan into three geographic regions and creating new tourist attractions in each region. Further, the study suggests a number of short and long-term plans for expanding and upgrading tourism in Jordan.

Although details of the study have not yet been revealed, we suggest that the committee take note of a few points which, in our view, impede the development of this important sector of the economy.

First, despite the fact that tourism is one of the country's most promising industries, the funds allocated for its development are not sufficient to undertake any new tourist projects, let alone improve and expand older ones. If expanded, the tourism sector can create many job opportunities locally, it can contribute to the improvement of several services around the country, it can bring in much-needed foreign currency and it can also promote Jordan's resources and its image abroad. Second, most of Jordan's first-class tourist facilities are found in Amman and, to a lesser extent in Aqaba. Five-star hotels, good restaurants, efficient transport systems and fashionable shopping areas are hardly found outside of Jordan's busy and crowded metropolis. Any effort to develop tourism in the Kingdom must provide this infrastructure in those cities and towns which house many of Jordan's historical, natural and archaeological sites. Third, some existing tourist attractions suffer from our apathy and outright neglect. If we accept the fact that no funds are available to restore archaeological sites in Umm Qais or Umm Al Jimal, for example, why are these places not properly fenced in and guarded to deter intruders who tamper with precious carvings and use them as stone quarries. In many sites, cleanliness is a luxury as locals and some visitors leave their trash where once stood landmarks of great civilisations.

Fourth, the quality and frequency of services in many tourist attractions leave a lot to be desired. In those few places where one can find a resthouse or a restaurant, the quality of food and the attitude of people who run these places are often capable of dissuading anyone from returning to the same place again. Fifth, we believe that Jordan should direct the largest share of its marketing efforts to Arab countries instead of emphasising European and U.S. markets. According to some estimates, more than 70 per cent of our tourists come from Arab countries. A concerted effort should be launched to inform potential Arab tourists of Jordan's unique advantages, and special packages offered to foreign markets should be granted to Arab markets as well.

Sixth, the study's recommendation to develop and market new tourist areas in Jordan is a well-thought advice. The hot springs at Zara and Tafleh equal those at Himmeh and Ma'in in their curative abilities. Moreover, the northern region of Jordan offers many tourist possibilities such as national parks and bird and animal sanctuaries. Finally, the study calls for teaching tourism as an academic discipline at Jordan's universities. If implemented, Jordan would have specialised and skilled people who would be able to apply the most modern techniques in tourism industry that are capable of lifting Jordan to the prominent position it deserves among the region's countries. We suggest that the committee inaugurate its works by designing a media campaign aimed at Jordanians to heighten their awareness of tourism's significance and to urge every Jordanian to become an active member of this worthy national effort.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: U.S. threats unjustified

PREPARATIONS that preceded America's attack on Libya in April is being repeated now, and U.S. fleets are regrouping off the Libyan coast, obviously in preparation for another attack on the country. Squadrons of American war planes are also converging on Britain's air bases which were used four months ago to launch the attack. The U.S. representative in the United Nations has already started a tour of European countries to drum up support for Washington's campaign of imposing sanctions on Libya. It should be said that there is not a single reason for this escalation of tension, and there has been not a single incident that can justify such tension, let alone aggression on the Arab country. This region is already explosive, and cannot tolerate another American adventure that could bring with it many complications and give rise to further acts of violence in other parts of the world. Washington should be more careful and its European allies ought to refrain from taking any action that would encourage the U.S. to commit an attack on Libya. America's insistence on connecting Libya with world terrorism is clearly an attempt to push the issue of Israel's aggression on the Arabs to the bottom of the list of important and serious questions that threaten world peace. The Arabs should take some action to prevent such an attack despite differences between their leaders, and Washington should refrain from committing further acts of aggression that would cause further tragedies in our region.

#### Al Dustour: No regrets

WE cannot feel regretful or sorry for the termination of the Morocco-Libya unity agreement by King Hassan II because this agreement had failed to achieve any of the objectives it set itself to fulfil and the dreams of unity it foretold. The experiment failed because there was nothing logical about the agreement which was later distorted by the Libyan ruler, and with the new collapse bitter disappointment was felt by all Arabs who believe in real unity. For this reason we were not surprised by the termination of the agreement which in our view was born dead two years ago. We were rather surprised that it had been allowed to live so long a period during which nothing towards unity was done and not a step taken to bring the two countries closer together. But it should also be said that the collapse of the agreement on unity between the two north African states stem from the fact that the Arab masses were in total ignorance of it and their views were never consulted on the matter. The collapse of other attempts to merge other Arab states and form unity was also due to similar causes. But in the case of Morocco and Libya, the Libyan colonel was instrumental in the final debacle. Yet, we hope that this failure in the attempt to bring two Arab states closer will not discourage those who aim at genuine unity and the sublime meaning of unity itself.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Little candle for Lebanon

THE flurry of political activity in Damascus to bring about a solution to the Lebanese question represents a new hope for the Lebanese people and brings with it optimism that the leaders of the warring factions would after all follow a sound course leading to peace. Also the meeting of members of the cabinet as a first stage for the convening of the whole government serves as a good and constructive step towards the achievement of this goal. But this time we expect the ministers to take decisive action aimed at halting the bloodshed before any other measures can be taken. This time, the cabinet should take measures for ending the civil war and reviving the collapsing economy, and above all, prevent this country from total disintegration. If the meeting is crowned, then the first ray of hope glimmers in the office, and the Lebanese people, who suffered a great deal over the past 11 years would feel somewhat optimistic about the salvation of their country. The first meeting, following the Damascus parity, would serve as a little candle that dissipates the darkness in the atmosphere of the Lebanese people.

### STRATEGIC COOPERATION



## When guilty means innocent

The following article, by Shaw J. Dallal, is reprinted from Middle East International, London. The writer is a former chief legal adviser to A.O.P.E.C. He is now professor of international law and relations at Uica College of Syracuse University.

"ISRAEL is a parliamentary democracy which guarantees by law and reflects in practice the civil, political, and religious rights of its citizens." Thus declared the U.S. Department of State in its report of Feb. 13, 1986, submitted to the 99th Congress in accordance with Section 116(d) and 502(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act. This Act prohibits U.S. economic assistance to any country, the government of which "engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognised human rights." Yet the very contents of the report seem to refute this declaration.

The declaration is apparently intended to justify the economic and military assistance allocated by Congress to Israel in 1985, totalling, according to the report, \$3.35 billion. It is perhaps also intended to encourage Congress to repeat, or even to increase its generous appropriation in 1986.

Yet from the very outset, the report recognises that emergency regulations have been in effect since 1948. While averting that political killings, disappearances, torture, and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment are not sanctioned by the Israeli authorities, it acknowledges that the possession and distribution of literature considered hostile to the state and issued by Israeli Arab organisations are punishable offences. For example, flying the Palestinian flag or displaying its colours or displaying Palestinian nationalist slogans are strictly forbidden. It is stated that in June 1985, four Israeli Arabs received prison terms of three to six months for displaying Palestinian flags during a rally in September 1982, which protested against the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

The report also acknowledges that the Law of Return of 1950, which abolishes all restrictions on Jewish immigration, and the Citizenship Law of 1952, which granted every Jew the right to citizenship upon arrival in Israel, confer an advantage on Israeli Jews denied to the Israeli Arabs, and that while Israeli Jews enjoy freedom of movement, the movements of Israeli Arabs are strictly limited. These restrictions were imposed in 1984, and were extended by the military commander through January of 1986. The report also laments Israel's refusal to permit Palestinian refugees who left their homes in the 1947-48 fighting to return or to be compensated for their losses in accordance with the U.N. general assembly resolution 194 of 11 December 1948. The report stresses that Israeli Arabs are proportionally under-represented in the Knesset.

Lack of budget parity between Israeli Arab and Jewish municipalities of equal size, with favour shown to the Jewish ones, are documented. The parallel education system in Israel for Jews and Arabs, conducted in Hebrew and Arabic respectively, show disparity in quality, with greater resources per student going into the Jewish system. Perhaps the most flagrant violation of human rights is related to the use of land, where title to 93 per cent of the land is claimed by the state or by quasi-public organisations in trust "for the Jewish people." Various other violations, such as the denial of equal access to education, housing, and other services are reported.

According to the report, the Palestinians in the territories which Israel has been occupying since 1967 suffer from even more severe violations of human rights. The United States' view is that Israel's presence in the occupied territories is governed by The Hague regulations of 1907 and the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention concerning the protection of civilian populations under military occupation. The report thus rebukes Israel for the unilateral annexation of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, for the introduction of Jewish civilian settlers into the occupied territories, and for the use of collective punishment. It stresses that the introduction of Jewish civilian settlers into the occupied territories is one of the main causes of friction.

Under occupation rules, military authorities can and do enter into private homes, places of worship, schools and other institutions without warrant or prior judicial approval. The report states that in 1985, at least 17 houses of West Bank and Gaza residents suspected of involvement in security incidents were demolished and 20 were sealed even before the suspects had been put on trial. Mail and telephone services are monitored in the occupied territories. Individuals can be and are questioned on their political views. All residents over 16 must carry identity documents with them at all times and must show them to military officials whenever requested. Vehicles owned by Arab residents of the occupied territories are frequently stopped and searched by military officials and by armed Jewish civilian settlers.

But the most offensive of Israel's violations of human rights in the occupied territories, according to the report, is the taking of land by the Israeli authorities for settlements, military use, and in connection with major road plans, and the reclassification of communal areas

as state land. These measures significantly affect the daily lives and economic activities of the Palestinians. The report states that the Palestinians have been precluded from use of an area approaching 50 per cent of the West Bank land and 15 per cent of the Gaza Strip. The scarcity of water in most parts of the West Bank constrains agricultural and urban development and thus adds to the hardship of the Palestinians because of the disproportionate amount of water allocated for the Jewish settlers' use. Other violations include the closing of newspapers and universities.

Thus, despite the declaration that Israel "by law" and "in practice" guarantees human rights to its citizens, the contents of the report show that the Israeli Arabs in fact suffer severe human rights violations. It also shows flagrant human rights violations by Israel in the occupied territories.

It is difficult to find a plausible explanation for the state department's seemingly contradictory positions. Whatever explanation one may think of, Israel's human rights violations, as cited in this report, are so flagrant that the U.S. government would be justified in denying further aid until they are remedied.

Article 6 of the United States Constitution declares that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." The Hague regulations of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Conventions are thus of our land. These agreements provide for the sanctity of private property in occupied territories. They condemn unilateral annexation of

such territories as illegal. They denounce collective punishment. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the U.S. is also committed, provides that "everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country." Accordingly, it would seem that the U.S. government should neither countenance nor reward these violations.

An unequivocal declaration by the state department, in accordance with the contents of its report, that Israel is in violation of human rights may constitute an indirect move toward a peaceful solution of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. U.S. aid to Israel should, by law, be based on Israel's observance of human rights. If Israeli Arabs are accorded complete equality with Israeli Jews, the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip might be more inclined to consider becoming part of a unified state in which all Arabs would enjoy full civil rights. Gradually, Israel may then be persuaded to repatriate some of the Palestinians still living in refugee camps.

Admittedly, with the implementation of this approach, Israel would cease to be an exclusively Jewish state. Yet Israel is hardly an exclusively Jewish state now, since about 20 per cent of its citizens are non-Jewish. This may be the only alternative to the continuing high tension and ensuing outbreaks of terror and hostility which have plagued the region and threatened world peace for decades. Further, it would remove the United States from the uncomfortable position of being an accomplice in Israel's violations.

## An apartheid system of law

By Israel Shahak

The writer is a prominent Israeli peace activist.

THE following facts are among many which show conclusively that there exists a discriminatory separation between Jews and Arabs living in the same territory and under the same authority. It is, in fact, an apartheid system of law. The powers of the military governors and the chief-of-staff in the occupied territories

The military governors, who are nominated by the chief-of-staff of the Israeli army, together with the chief-of-staff, the sole legislative, executive and judicial authority. Their "regulations," issued without any process of consultation, have the force of law. The chief-of-staff nominates all the members of the military courts and can dismiss them without having to give any reason or explanation. The military governors nominate, on the same terms, the members of the (Palestinian) civil courts.

### Legal judicial systems

Although the two, parallel judicial systems are both completely controlled by the Israeli army, their functions are absolutely separate. The Palestinian civil courts are not allowed to judge any case involving either Jewish settlers, who are, of course, as inhabitants of the occupied territories, living in the area of the legal competence of those courts, or other Israeli citizens. This rule is comprehensive and applies not only to all political offences, and crimes involving violence, but to cases involving land, and other matters. In most cases, even when violence or terrorist activities are involved, the settlers do not come before the Israeli military courts which try Palestinians accused of such offences. They are tried, before the Israeli civil courts, which do not try Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories. The result is that much heavier sentences are imposed on Palestinians than on Jews convicted of the same offence. This is a form of legal apartheid: the judicial systems, established and fully controlled by the Israeli army in the occupied territories, do not operate on a territorial principle of competence as is usual in almost all systems of law, but on an apartheid principle.

### The police systems

The "ordinary" police force in

the occupied territories (as distinguished from border guards and the Israeli army which also undertake police duties) is composed mainly of Palestinian policemen commanded by Israeli officers. The Palestinian policemen have no power of arrest or detention (or any other power) over the Jewish settlers or other Israeli citizens, even in cases of traffic offences. The only thing which they can "do," if one of them observes a Jewish settler violating traffic regulations in his car, is to request him, politely, to wait for a Jewish policeman or an army officer to question him. If the settler refuses, nothing can be done, and this situation has been frequently reported in the Hebrew press. In the same way and for the same reason, invitations or orders issued by a Palestinian civil court to settlers to appear before it, if charged by Palestinians in some civil case, are not and cannot be enforced. This existence of one "native" police force with power only over "natives" is a daily reminder of an apartheid situation.

### The appeal system

Palestinians accused of political offences and of crimes of violence are brought before Israeli military courts. Any other legal case can be transferred to these courts without reasons being given, and this is quite often done. These military courts are a branch of the Israeli system of military jurisdiction, which inside Israel is used mainly to judge Israeli soldiers. For such cases there exists a military court of appeal to which appeals against sentences of the lower courts can be directed. However, this appeal court has no competence over the military courts operating in the occupied territories, and in those areas there is no appeal to any judicial authority, even a military one, against a sentence passed by a military court, which always acts as both a court of the initial and final instance. In addition to the obvious injustice involved in this, especially since the military courts pass very heavy sentences against Palestinians and demand much less strict evidence before imposing them than do civil courts, it is another example of legal apartheid: Jewish settlers enjoy the full benefits of appeal, Palestinians do not. Such a minimum legal safeguard as a military court of appeal has not been set up after 19 years of occupation, and by now it seems clear that the intention is to leave the discriminatory system as it is indefinitely — Middle East International, London.

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مكتبة الأردن التعليمية



## Rediscovering Arab music

By Judith Pierce

MANY young people in the Arab World have little knowledge of their rich musical heritage, nor are they interested in it, asserts Lebanese ethnomusicologist Jhad Racy. "Westernisation has had such an impact that many young people do not know what Arab music sounded like, even in the early 20th century," he says.

He recalls that in Beirut in the 1960s and 1970s the young were mainly interested in learning Western instruments — the guitar, the violin and the piano — and in listening to American pop music. Recently, on a visit to the Gulf, he was encouraged to see different attitudes, with a growing interest in folk arts among young people. He points to the establishment of a folk arts centre in Qatar as a promising sign.

Racy, who is assistant professor of ethnomusicology at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), blames inadequate education for the neglect of the Arab musical heritage. "Music education is not involved enough in musical appreciation, acquainting the young with the sounds of the past," he argues.

He notes the irony that in the West there is a "kindling of interest in Arab music." In the U.S., "not just Arab-Americans but mainstream Americans are interested in performing Arab music and dance. The music and dance go together."

In the U.S. Racy himself sometimes plays in public with his wife Barbara, who specialises in

oriental dance. At UCLA Racy teaches the practice as well as the theory of Arab music. "People learn non-Western music in order to perform it," he says. But Arab music is not easy for a Western musician to play. "The melody is very complex and full of ornamentation which it takes years to master."

In his performance class, a dozen students gather weekly to practice as an ensemble and rehearse for their annual concert. They play traditional urban instruments such as the *oud* (lute) and *ney* (flute), *qanoun* (zither), *riq* (frame drum with jingles), *daff* (frame drum) and *tabla* (small drum), as well as the violin.

The theme of this year's concert will be the works of the Egyptian Muhammad Abdul Wahab, whom Racy considers the greatest Arab composer.

Racy comes from the village of Ibi Al Saqi in southern Lebanon, from a background steeped in musical tradition. His mother and her brothers were musicians, his father a well-known poet, folklorist and storyteller.

"I started when I was seven or eight years old, playing folk instruments in the village. This village was associated with the *bucua* (long-necked lute) — there were one or two men who made the instrument — and many of the village kids I grew up with played it."

He recalls making his own *mijwiz* — an instrument like a double clarinet — using two reed tubes, and learning the continuous "circular breathing" which, he

says, gives the instrument a sound similar to bagpipes.

Later, he became a virtuoso player of the *ney* — a wind instrument associated with the Sufis (Islamic mystics), because, he says, "its breathiness gives the instrument a living quality."

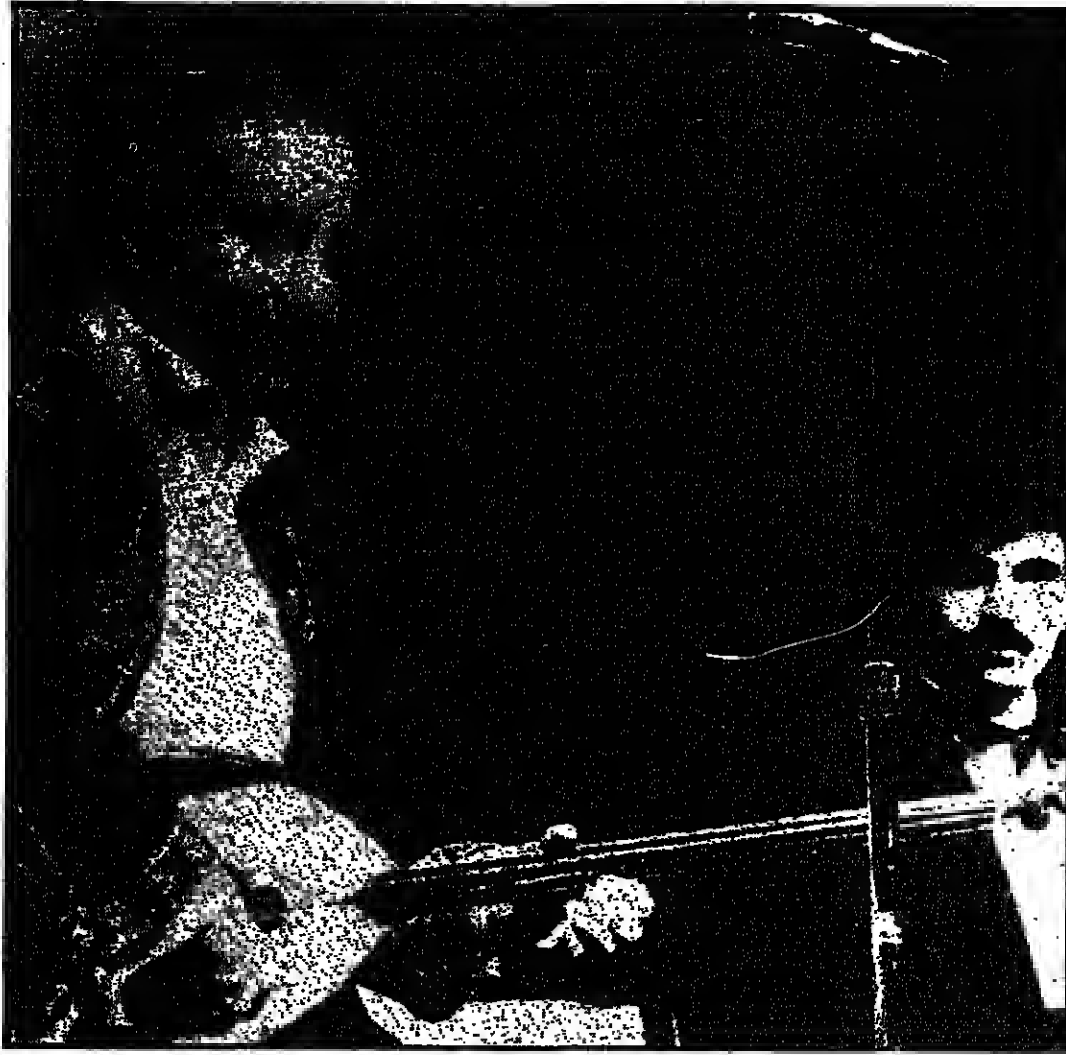
Racy argues that Sufism and the Sufi orders have played an important role in preserving musical traditions in the Middle East in the face of Western influences. The latter began in Napoleon's time, with the importation of brass bands and keyboard instruments and the teaching of European musical theory and notation.

In Cairo before World War I most of the prominent singers were affiliated to local Sufi orders, Racy says. The Mevlevi Sufi order in Turkey "left an everlasting mark on the music of the Near East. A good portion of the music played in Turkey today was composed before the early 20th century by members of the Mevlevi order."

Racy became familiar with this tension between Middle Eastern traditions and those of the West when studying for his doctorate, which investigated how the music of Cairo was affected by commercial recording, which began there in 1904.

A small framed portrait of the late Umm Kulthum hangs in his classroom. Her singing was an example of *Sultaniyah*, which Racy describes as "kind of aesthetic principle, a psychological state conducive to excellence" in a musician or singer.

This inspired mental state is particularly important for



Racy: young Arabs should be acquainted with the sounds of the past.

improvisation. Racy describes the audience reaction to performances by Umm Kulthum as *tarab* — "musical pleasure or enchantment — which the singer evoked not only in listeners, but also in her musicians."

A contemporary musician he particularly admires is Marcel Khalifeh, who evoked wild enthusiasm during a recent tour of the U.S. "I consider Marcel a very talented musician and a great *oud* player," says Racy.

He praises the efforts of musicians such as Khalifeh who have succeeded in combining some European motifs — including martial music — with traditional Arab forms — The Middle East.

## Chinese girl regains consciousness after 11 years

By Donna Anderson

The Associated Press

SHIJIAZHANG, China — Surgeons who revived a 12-year-old girl who was unconscious for more than a decade say she is recovering quickly, but they do not know whether she can regain years of missed development.

A July 21 brain operation freed Xie Xiaoli from the rigid, blank-eyed stupor in which she had lain since she was a little more than a year old.

During a visit this week to her room at the People's Liberation Army air force hospital in

Shijiazhuang, 280 kilometres southwest of Peking, she had the appearance of someone recovering from a long illness.

Still too weak to move most of her muscles, Xie shifted her bright eyes around the room, responded alertly to music, smiled slightly and yawned.

"They have given her a second life," Xie's mother, Yang Xiqing, 38, said of the child's doctors.

"Since the operation, her condition has steadily changed for the better," said surgeon Zhang Yunzheng. "It's hard to know how much the body function will improve. She will certainly make some progress. We're hopeful."

Xianli's lapse into unconsciousness began 11 years ago after she fell from a bed onto her head in her family's rural home, said her father, Xie Jingchen, 39.

A lump on her scalp soon went away, but she began to fall down frequently, have spasms, and run a temperature.

After several months, she slipped into an unconscious state. Her eyes were dull, crossed and motionless, her limbs were drawn tightly to her body, and her teeth were clenched.

Recent press reports said she was in a coma were incorrect, surgeon Liang Li said, because she

could open her eyes, cry, and swallow.

However, those functions were unconscious, he said. She was blind, deaf, could not feel or move and was fed with a nasal tube.

Xiaoli's father, a Shijiazhuang traffic policeman, and mother, a worker, recalled the fall, but dismissed its importance when doctors diagnosed the child's condition as epilepsy.

The parents spent some 13,000 yuan (\$3,500), a fortune in a country where the average urban salary is about 100 yuan (\$27) per month, taking Xiaoli to hospitals in Shanghai, Peking and other cities in hopes of getting help.

The couple contacted the army hospital at the urging of a friend. Xiaoli's condition by then was so bad the family had prepared clothing for her funeral, Yang said.

Doctors at the hospital initially concurred with the previous diagnosis, but had doubts and ordered an extensive computerised X-ray brain scan.

The test revealed that Xiaoli had bled internally from the fall and the blood had hardened into tissue that was exerting pressure on almost half of her brain.

"When she was operated on, we were anxious and thought she was going to die, but the doctor rushed

out and showed us a large piece of stuff removed from the brain," Yang said. "A stone that had been weighing down our hearts fell away."

Xiaoli's previously high body temperature dropped to normal by the day after the operation, the doctors said. The spasms are becoming less frequent and her arms and legs are relaxing, they said.

She can eat soft foods, feel pain in her legs, move her eyes and turn her neck when she hears music from a tape recorder or the television. She smiled for the first time a few days ago.

Randa Habib's  
Corner

### An example to follow

I HAVE often been criticised for not praising any department or institution. However this is what I am doing today.

Renewing your driving or car licence used to be a hectic affair. A full day was hardly enough because of what used to be the Traffic Department's red-tape and messy procedures.

Today the situation is different. One is in for a nice surprise to find that in less than an hour his or her driving licence is renewed for a period of ten years. As for the car licence it is done in 15 to 30 minutes.

The Traffic Department itself is now well organised and everything has become easier, quicker and more efficient. In the case of renewing a driver's licence, all that one has to do is fill in an application, hand in two pictures, see the doctor for a quick eyesight test, pay the fees and wait for the licence to be delivered.

While waiting, people can sit in relative comfort while waiters in white jackets sell beverages. Ashtrays are emptied from time to time. In fact if there was a delay of any sort, it is normally caused by people who do not have all their documents ready. Although all that it takes is to read the big notice board, where clear instructions are given about the required documents: An identification card (for foreigners a residence permit), two photos and the expired driving licence.

The example of the Traffic Department should be followed by others. It is proof that with some organisation things can really improve.

### Seat belts, autobahns — reasons for declining road deaths in W. Germany

By Heinz Hottmann

vehicles only;

— Minor mistakes do not necessarily prove disastrous;

— Aids such as hard shoulders, central reservations, crash barriers, safe slip roads and acceleration lanes all help drivers.

BONN — There were fewer road deaths last year than in any year since 1955. The increased use of seat belts is one reason. The other is increased use of autobahns instead of other roads.

West German autobahns are considered to be the world's safest highways. In 1984, 4.4 per cent of road accidents and 6.6 per cent of road deaths were on autobahns. But traffic using them has grown from 14.9 per cent in 1969 to 26.7 per cent in 1984.

The Federal Road Research Establishment says that at least 1,000 road deaths a year are avoided by this increased traffic. In 1984 and 1985, deaths would have otherwise been up between 40 and 55 per cent. The crucial reasons for this increase were a more extensive autobahn network and recommended, not compulsory, speed limits.

The Road Research Establishment says their safety is increased because: — They are restricted to motor

In 1955 there were 2,200 kilometres of autobahn, increasing to 2,600 kilometres in 1960 and to 8,100 kilometres by 1984.

If more traffic were diverted to minor roads the Road Research Establishment feels there would be roughly 1,000 more road deaths a year.

The Motor Insurers' Association (HUK) reports more accidents on country and main through roads in the first few months of 1986, the first in 16 years.

Accident research specialist Professor Max Danner says that despite the trend toward using the autobahn it is realistic to expect 9,000 people to be killed in road accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany this year. — Die Welt.



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## E.Germans continue superb performances

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — Marlies Goehr anchored East Germany to an emphatic 4x100 metres relay victory Sunday to collect her second gold medal of the European athletics championships.

Goehr, who won her third European 100 metres title on Wednesday, received the baton from Ingrid Auerwald after she had run a storming bend to put the East Germans into a 10-metre lead.

Then the reigning world champion began her charge to the line and pulled further away to record 41.84 seconds — the fastest time by any quartet in the world this year and less than half a second outside their own world mark.

It was Goehr's fifth European gold medal, making her the joint record holder with three others. Compatriot Marita Koch was

expected to claim her sixth gold in the women's 4x100 metres relay later.

Yordanka Donkova, the 100 metres hurdles champion, won a silver as Bulgaria finished second in 42.68 seconds. The Soviet Union took the bronze in 42.74.

The Soviet Union swept to within a whisker of the European record as they won the men's 4x100 metres title.

Victor Bryzgin brought his team home in 38.29 seconds, marginally outside the mark of 38.19 seconds the Soviets clocked earlier this year. Then they had Alexander Yevgeniev running the opening leg instead of Andrei

Schljapnikov.

The Soviets were in control throughout and won with plenty in hand over the East Germans, second in 38.64, and Britain.

Britain's European 100 metres champion Linford Christie outran France's Bruno Marie-Rose on the last leg to pull his quartet into bronze medal position. They clocked 38.71.

Ravilya Agletdinova drew steadily away from the pack in the closing 250 metres to win the women's 1,500 metres title in convincing style and continue a successful afternoon for the Soviet Union.

The 26-year-old student from Minsk attacked after Britain's Zola Budd had seen her bid to escape thwarted.

The South African-born runner changed gear with 650 metres still to go but the break was not decisive and another Russian, Svetlana Kitova, reeled her in by the bell.

Midway down the back straight Agletdinova hit the front and, although Olympic 800 metres

champion Doioa Melinte responded, she increased the pace to win by a large margin from compatriot Tatyana Semolenko in four minutes 01.19 seconds.

Melinte, who failed to finish her opening 3,000 metres heat earlier this week and then withdrew from the 800 metres, ran on to take bronze in 4:02.44.

Igor Paklin won the men's high jump with a clearance of 2.54 metres as the Soviets won three of the opening four events on the final day. His compatriot, Sergei Matschenko, took the silver at a height of 2.31 on comeback from West German Carlo Thraenhart.

World champion Steve Cram defeated Olympic gold medalist Sebastian Coe in the eagerly anticipated battle of the Britons over 1,500 metres.

Cram, defending European champion and bronze medalist behind Coe in the 800 metres on Thursday, ran his usual, perfect tactical race to take the gold in 3:41.09. Coe won the silver in 3:41.67 and Dutchman Han

Kalker the bronze in 3:42.11.

The slow early pace forced Cram to the front after just 300 metres to avoid the bunching and boring in the pack. Coe ran wide for much of the race but the pace did not pick up until a third Briton, John Gladwin, hit the front with around 700 metres remaining.

The Commonwealth silver medalist pulled the pack round to the bell and began to stretch them out when Cram eased past him to the front. Coe, who had stalked his great rival throughout, responded but Cram was beginning to wind up his famous finishing burst.

Gonzalez led the chase with Coe third but Cram steadily piled on the pressure and from 200 metres out there was only one winner.

Coe battled his way past the Spaniard off the final bend but Cram was out of reach. The two Britons wrapped their arms round each other in mutual salute for a fleeting moment at the finish before Cram took off on his lap of honour.

## Lendl, Navratilova advance in U.S. Open tennis games

NEW YORK (R) — Top seeds Ivano Lendl and Martina Navratilova both scored straight-set victories Saturday night to lead a charge of seeded players into the fourth round of the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Lendl, the defending champion, beat Swedish newcomer Jonas B. Svensson 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, while Navratilova beat her fellow-American Kathy Horvath 6-4, 6-2 on Stadium Court.

Also advancing on a bright, sunny day at Flushing Meadows were fourth seed Stefan Edberg of Sweden, eighth seed Henri Leconte of France and unseeded Americans Aaron Krickstein and Dan Goldie.

On the women's side, third seed Steffi Graf of West Germany also advanced along with seeded Americans Bonnie Gadusek (8), Stephanie Rehe (13) and Kathy Jordan, and 11th seed Gabriela

Sabatini of Argentina. Raffaella Reggi of Italy was the only non-seed to gain Saturday in the women's draw.

Edberg nearly became the first seed to fall during the day programme as he was severely tested by Wimbledon quarterfinalist Ramesh Krishnan of India.

Krishnan fought the Swede through five sets before losing 7-6, (7-5) 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4 when Edberg broke his serve in the 10th game of the last set to take a three-hour 24-minute victory.

Leconte overcame a first-set loss to beat Israeli Amos Mansdorf 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2 and will meet Krickstein in the round of 16.

Krickstein swept his countryman Mel Pencil 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 to advance. His fellow

non-seed compatriot Dan Goldie did not have it so easy. Goldie advanced to a fourth-round match against Edberg with a 6-0, 4-6, 6-7, (8-10) 6-1, 6-2 victory against South African Barry Mör.

Lendl will meet the winner of the match between Americans Brad Gilbert, the 15th seed, and Johan Kriek.

Graf, 17, who later complained about having a lack of tough matches so far, advanced when American Beverly Bowes retired with a viral infection while trailing 6-1, 1-0. Her next opponent will be Reggi, who beat American Michelle Torres 6-3, 6-2.

Jordan beat Elizabeth Minter of Australia 6-1, 6-3 and will play the winner of the match between fifth seed Pam Shriver of the U.S. and her compatriot Elise Burgin.

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# Mexico liberalises investment policies

investments as foreign capital.

Mr. Hernandez said this would apply to money from such organisations as the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, Finland's Industrial Cooperation Fund for Developing Countries, the German Society for Economic Cooperation and the Swedish Fund for Industrial Cooperation with Developing Countries..

These organisations, he said, would be able to acquire stock in Mexican companies, lend them money and finance business studies and investigations.

The commerce department said recently that foreign investment would reach \$15 billion by the end of 1986.

## Iran-Iraq war account for heavy shipping losses

**LONDON (AP)** — The number of merchant ships lost in 1985 fell to its lowest level in 20 years, but the Iran-Iraq war continued to take a heavy toll on international merchant shipping, according to figures released last week by Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Last year 307 ships were lost, down from 327 in 1984, but lives lost in these casualties rose from 525 to 619. The 1985 total includes 136 people who died in a single incident in the Philippines, a Lloyd's statement said.

1985 losses totalled 1.65 million gross tonnes. Although this represents a decrease of 702,731 gross tonnes from the 1984 total "the figure reflects the continued heavy toll of the Iran-Iraq war on merchant shipping," the release said.

Eleven ships were lost because of the Gulf war in 1985, compared with 14 in 1984. But the fighting still accounted for 37.1 per cent of

all tonnage lost in the world last year.

Fires and explosions caused the loss of 48 ships in 1985 — the lowest number since 1965. The most notable incident was in May at the San Roque oil terminal in Spain when an explosion and fire occurred while the Panamanian tanker Petragen One and the Spanish tanker Camponavia were berthed alongside each other at a floating jetty.

The number of ships that foundered in 1985 was 108, 23 fewer than the previous year and the lowest number since 1974.

A record number of ships — 2,360 — were broken up for scrap in 1985. Their tonnage totalled over 22 million gross tonnes. Tankers accounted for almost 51 per cent of the total tonnage broken up, with ore and bulk carriers 24 per cent and general cargo ships 21 per cent.

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unemployment worsening.

U.S. subsidiary, Marine Midland Banks, though operations in the Middle East were hurt by the steep decline in world oil prices.

used pest control to stop insects jumping from one crop to another via old sacks and containers. Other scientists reported similar problems in Sri Lanka, Thailand

## World Bank lends Turkey \$132m

per cent linked to the cost of the bank's borrowings.

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Answer: What sort of job do they do delivering presents?

Yesterday's Jumbles: CYNIC PIECE OUTFIT GAMBOL  
Answer: What sort of job do they do delivering presents?



## Cuba may soon withdraw its troops from Angola

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP)** — Cuba said Sunday its troops may soon withdraw from Marxist Angola, as leaders of the globe's Non-Aligned nations flew into this African capital on the eve of their triennial summit.

At least 17 heads of state out of a possible 50 expected to gather on South Africa's doorstep had arrived by midday Sunday. Other delegations will be represented by foreign ministers, vice presidents or other officials.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca predicted a swift withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, but gave no date for what would end an African dispute between the superpowers.

He indicated in an interview, published in the government-controlled Sunday Mail, that the troop withdrawal would depend on the Non-Aligned summit hastening the demise of South Africa's white-minority government and independence for the South African-controlled territory of South-West Africa.

"I believe that the presence of internationalist Cuban fighters will not continue for very long,"

Mr. Malmierca was quoted as saying.

He reiterated Cuba's arguments that some 25,000 troops it has deployed in Angola for the past decade were necessary to repulse aggression from South Africa.

"That is why we have continued to cooperate in the defence of Angola's independence," said Mr. Malmierca.

South Africa mounts regular raids into Angola, which is the base for guerrillas fighting to end its control over South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

In a move resented by African nations, the United States has backed South Africa's insistence that it cannot remove its troops from Namibia until the Cubans leave Angola.

On Latin America's \$380-billion foreign debt, which Cuba has said previously will simply be impossible to repay, Mr. Malmierca seemed to take a more

moderate line. He was quoted as urging negotiations between the heavily indebted nations and their creditors, mainly major Western industrialised nations.

"We believe that this question has become a major political and social problem which must, in consequence, be dealt with politically and jointly by both the debtor and creditor countries," Mr. Malmierca was quoted as saying.

The leaders gathered in this southern African capital ranged from Nicaragua's Marxist President Daniel Ortega to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, leader of the world's largest democracy and outgoing chairman of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement. He will hand over on Monday to Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe.

Through the day, sirens wailed across the capital as motorcades ferried leaders from the airport to villas in a plush suburb, Gun Hill. The villas were built by the government especially to house leaders during the Non-Aligned summit. Gun Hill is an enclave of this country's white minority.

## Powerful earthquake rocks Balkans

**BELGRADE (R)** — A powerful earthquake centred in eastern Romania rocked the Balkans overnight, causing pandemonium in Bucharest and the Bulgarian capital Sofia as people rushed out of tall apartment buildings.

The quake, which the official Romanian News Agency Agerpres said measured 6.5 on the open-ended Richter scale, was centred close to the Romanian oil fields, which were devastated by a fierce tremor in 1977.

There were no immediate reports of casualties and Agerpres said: "There was no remarkable damage."

International operators said telephone lines into Bucharest were disrupted but one resident, reached by telex, said: "There is only slight damage to buildings as far as we know." He said the capital was calm and appeared normal Sunday.

The tremor sent a masonry tumbling from some buildings in Bucharest. Tall buildings shook alarmingly in Belgrade and Sofia.

One Sofia resident, contacted by telephone Sunday morning, said books fell from shelves and light swung crazily in his apartment. "It was like being on a small ship at sea."

People fled to streets and parks and parts of the city were blacked out.

The Romanian agency said the quake struck at 11.28 p.m. (2128 GMT) Saturday night, with the epicentre 180 kilometres north east of Bucharest in the Vrancea Mountains near the cities of Ploesti and Buzau.

Agerpres said the centre was at a depth of 140 kilometres.

Julius Driml, an expert at the Vienna Central Institute for Meteorology and Geodynamics, said the quake was not as strong as the one in March 1977 that killed more than 1,000 people.

"Fortunately in the Vrancea region, at the edge of the Carpathian Mountains, quakes are always deep, between 100 and 150 kilometres."

"This means the effect is generally less than in other typical European quake regions, where they take place at between about eight and 20 kilometres," he said.

In Moscow, Soviet News Agency TASS reported Sunday that the powerful earthquake in the Balkans caused some casualties and material damage in the Soviet Republic of Moldova.

"Individual buildings in Moldova were damaged and there were casualties," it said, adding that emergency measures were being taken in the affected areas.

## Socialist victory predicted in French presidential elections

**PARIS (R)** — Socialist President Francois Mitterrand would convincingly defeat any right-wing candidate in French presidential elections, according to a new opinion poll.

An IFOP (French Public Opinion Institute) poll to be published by the independent weekly Le Point Monday shows that voters would elect a Socialist president if either Mr. Mitterrand or his Socialist rival Michel Rocard ran for office.

The poll of 934 people taken between Aug. 18 and 22 said that if Mr. Mitterrand was in a final run-off against Gaullist Prime Minister Jacques Chirac he would capture 55 per cent of the vote, compared with 46 per cent for Mr. Chirac.

Against former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, another right-winger, Mr. Mitterrand would come out top, with 54 per cent against Mr. Barre's 46 per cent.

## Chinese astronauts begin training for manned launches

**PEKING (R)** — China has begun choosing a team of astronauts and will launch men into space before long, the People's Daily overseas edition reported Sunday.

The paper quoted authoritative sources in the Liberation Army daily as saying Chinese scientists had built a rocket simulator and Chinese astronauts would be trained in China.

"China has begun choosing its first astronauts and the day when Chinese goes roaming through space is not far off," the army report said. No time frame was given for the launches.

People's Daily said Chinese engineers were developing the biggest centrifuge in Europe or Asia to train astronauts to withstand massive weight increases and other stresses they would face during a launch.

The scientists had also developed a life-support system, designed ways to control gas

mixtures and pressures within the rocket's cabin and come up with ways to clean the capsule's air and feed the astronauts, the paper said.

"We have made a great deal of progress on the theoretical and technical questions of putting men in space," it added.

One Western diplomat specialising in space matters said the report was the first he had heard of China's plans for manned space launches.

"China's space industry is impressive," he said, "but I think it's quite a quantum leap — it's probably quite a few years off before they put someone into space."

"This appears to be the first statement in the official press that they're training astronauts. They've announced some grand plans before, but this goes further than anything I've seen."

## Scientists probe lake as Cameroun mourns

**YAOUNDE, Cameroun (AP)** — As the nation mourned for over 1,700 of a volcanic lake's poisonous fumes, officials expressed fears that the fertile north-west region would be rendered uninhabitable if such explosions remained unpredictable.

Memorial services were the only public gatherings allowed across the country on Saturday, and Radio Cameroun said the day was "observed in strict silence."

Meanwhile, U.S. and Italian scientists finished taking samples Saturday from Lake Nios, which belched a cloud of gases on Aug. 21 that devastated much of the population of three nearby villages.

And Italian volcanologist Franco Barberi suggested other volcanic lakes should be studied to see whether they are dangerous.

"There is no possibility of an explosion of this kind within a short time" at Lake Nios, Barberi said.

His report to the Camerounian government will suggest accurate studies of all lakes in the mountainous volcanic region of

this West African nation to determine their size, depth, temperature and content of dissolved gases at their bottoms.

Reports of fluctuating water temperatures in Lake Nios made by French scientists prompted fears of further volcanic activity in the lake. But Barberi said the fluctuations may have been due to the varied climate of heavy rains and bright sunshine which would affect readings noticeably.

He said the lake's temperature of 86 F (30 C) degrees is far above an average temperature of 72-73 F (22 C) and is due to residual heat from the gas cloud that exploded from the lake 10 days ago.

"If we can estimate the temperatures at the bottom of the lakes and collect gas samples it will be easy to tell how far from danger a lake is," he said.

Barberi said the danger threshold occurs when the upward pressure of the hot sub-lake gases exceeds the downward pressure of the water, causing the gases to boil to the surface and erupt into the atmosphere.

Scientists continued to try to

## Finland calls for day of mourning after death of former president

**HELSINKI (R)** — The Finnish government declared a day of mourning Sunday after the death of former President Urho Kekkonen.

A statement said flags would be flown at half-mast on all official buildings in honour of Mr. Kekkonen, whose death at the age of 85 was announced by his family. The statement called on the public to fly flags at half-mast throughout the country.

The government will set up a commission to discuss details of the funeral which could be attended by leaders from the Eastern Bloc and Western countries.

There is already speculation about the status of the delegation that the Soviet Union could be expected to send to attend the funeral.

Mr. Kekkonen, one of Europe's senior statesmen, was on close terms with several generations of Kremlin chiefs while he was prime minister and president between 1950 and 1981, when he stepped down because of ill health.

Mr. Kekkonen died of the effects of circulation troubles in the brain caused by a hardening of the blood vessels, a statement issued by his family said.

Doctors said Mr. Kekkonen was suffering from the disease, which caused forgetfulness and other mental lapses, when he resigned the presidency on Oct. 27, 1981.

He went into seclusion at an official residence in Helsinki, and the seriousness of his condition became publicly evident when doctors said he was unable to attend the inauguration of his elected successor, Mauno Koivisto, early the following year.

Mr. Kekkonen, president from 1956 to 1981, is best remembered as the custodian of the policy of reconciliation and cooperation with neighbouring Soviet Union after they fought wars in 1939-40, the so-called winter war, and 1941-44.

His relations with the Kremlin and his frequent trips to the Soviet

Union prompted occasional Western criticism that he was servile to Moscow.

Finland retained its status as a Western democracy and a member of the Nordic nations throughout his presidency and Mr. Kekkonen once declared that his country would never become Communist even if the rest of Europe were to do so.

President Mauno Koivisto envisaged Mr. Kekkonen for making the building of trust with the Soviet Union the main foreign-policy goal of Finland.

"A sad message has reached us today," Mr. Koivisto said in his nationally televised address. "President Kekkonen has departed from our midst. We have lost a great Finn and an internationally esteemed statesman."

"While the second world war was still in progress, Urho Kekkonen set himself the goal of stabilising Finland's international position on a wholly new way," Mr. Koivisto said.

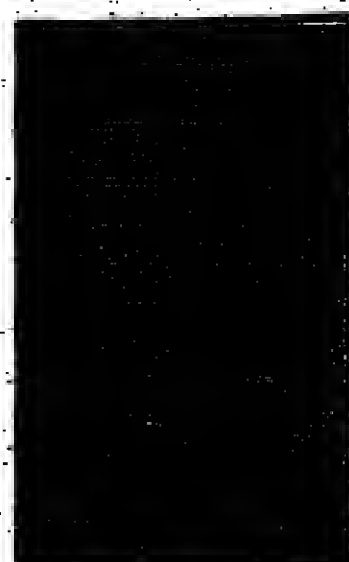
"When he left the helm of foreign policy, Finland was in a better position than she had ever been in the history of our people," the president said.

"Building trust in our relations with the Soviet Union and strengthening this trust remained his most central foreign policy goal. This was the foundation on which he also built up good and functioning relations with the West, where he was accorded recognition for his realism and skillfulness," he said.

Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson hailed Mr. Kekkonen as "a great statesman" and a champion of détente.

"President Kekkonen tried continuously to make Finland an advocate of détente and increased mutual understanding in international politics," the Social Democratic Prime Minister of neutral neighbouring Sweden said in a statement.

"During many years he involved himself doggedly and purposefully in the work which



An aide helps 85-year-old former President Urho Kekkonen of Finland while taking a walk outside his residence in Helsinki eventually led to the signing of the Helsinki accords in 1975.

"It was a historic achievement by a great statesman who the Nordic countries can be proud of having had among them," Mr. Carlsson said in a statement provided by Sweden's news agency Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå.

Mr. Carlsson also praised Mr. Kekkonen's "unique importance for Finland's postwar policy."

He said: "Through the policy of neutrality in accordance with the Paasikivi-Kekkonen line, Finland has gained a respected position in the world. It has contributed to preserving stability and calm in the Nordic area."

In Moscow the Soviet News Agency TASS on Sunday reported the death of Mr. Kekkonen, calling him "a prominent public figure and statesman."

The brief, two-sentence report did not mention that Mr. Kekkonen was instrumental in his country's relationship with the Soviet Union, noting only that he had served as Finnish president from 1956 to 1981.

## Search for 6 missing American Marines called off

**OSLO, Norway (AP)** — The U.S. Navy on Sunday called off its search for six U.S. Marines after a helicopter crash during a NATO exercise off northern Norway.

"We've been informed by the U.S. Navy that its search was called off after darkness Saturday night," said Norwegian Maj. Odd Solem, press spokesman at the Manoeuvres Information Centre in Norway.

"All boats sailing in the accident area 60 (nautical) miles off the town of Bodoe have been asked to maintain a good lookout," he said.

Eight American servicemen died when a twin-rotor marine CH-46 Sea Knight helicopter carrying 21 people crashed upon take-off from the assault vessel USS Saipan.

Thirteen of 15 people plucked from the sea by other helicopters and rescue boats were unharmed but two were dead and two seriously injured, according to earlier reports from allied officials here and at USS Saipan's home base in Norfolk, Virginia.

The accident occurred Friday at the outset of NATO's three-week maritime exercise Northern Wedding which started Friday in NATO's northern region.

## Kabul reports crushing rebels in 3 provinces

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Afghanistan said Sunday its troops had scored fresh victories against anti-Communist rebels in three provinces.

The official Bakhtar News Agency, reporting the clashes in Logar, Herat and Paktia, said bases had been destroyed, weapons captured and several rebels killed.

It gave no dates for the operations against what it called "bandits" and "counter-revolutionaries," the usual official descriptions for Muslim guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government in Kabul.

Western diplomats in Islamabad said last week Kabul had apparently resumed a major attack on rebel positions in Logar, south of Kabul. They reported daily movements of armoured columns from Kabul, suggesting that heavy fighting had resumed after a 10-day lull.

Bakhtar, monitored in Islamabad, said: "Heavy blows were inflicted on the counter-revolutionary bands in the (northern) Mohammad Agha district of Logar province."

Government forces "eliminated" an unspecified number of rebels and confiscated many weapons, it said.

Rebels of stay dogs howled and jacks yelped as the thunder from the big guns echoed through Kabul's deserted streets between one and 2:30 Sunday morning.

Scattered gunfire, shouts of nervous soldiers on guard duty and occasional patrol jeeps could be heard through the night in the old centre of the city of two million people.

## Liberian opposition leaders released after paying fines

**MONROVIA, Liberia (AP)** — Three opposition leaders held in prison for three weeks have been released after their parties paid \$1,000 fines imposed on the men for contempt of court.

Gabriel Kpohofe of the Liberia Unification Party, Jackson Doe of the Liberia Action Party and Dr. Edward Kesselly of the Unity Party were released Saturday from Belle Yella prison in northern Liberia.

They were then flown in a military plane to Monrovia.

The three, who all returned to their homes, were scheduled to hold a joint news conference in the Liberian capital on Monday.

The supreme court on Friday ordered their release after their parties paid the fines. Two days earlier, the three had appealed to their parties to pay up, claiming they had been subjected to hard labour and psychological torture at the prison.

They were arrested on Aug. 5 for failing to pay the fines imposed by the supreme court. They had been found guilty of contempt of court for defying a court order against calling their parties the "grand coalition."

The three parties in the West African Nation are boycotting the senate and congress, claiming Doe's 1980 election as

unfair. They also said troops destroyed several rebel hideouts in the Western province of Herat bordering Iran, killing a number of rebels, arresting 11 and seizing many weapons and anti-government propaganda leaflets.

Several rebels were "crushed" and many weapons seized by troops in the Zambet district of eastern Paktia province, it said.

"Five depots of the bandits were destroyed and a number of bandits were arrested during this operation."

A Soviet base at Darulaman in the south west also fired back after several rockets fell in that area, they said.

Moscow has an estimated 115,000 troops in Afghanistan since intervening in 1979 and has announced it will withdraw 6,000, 7,000 of them by the end of the year.

Packs of stray dogs howled and jacks yelped as the thunder from the big guns echoed through Kabul's deserted streets between one and 2:30 Sunday morning.

Scattered gunfire, shouts of nervous soldiers on guard duty and occasional patrol jeeps could be heard through the night in the old centre of the city of two million people.

## COLUMN

### 43rd Venice Film Festival opens

**VENICE, Italy (AP)** — The 43rd annual Venice Film Festival has opened with special tributes to Gino Lollobrigida and the late Orson Welles. The festival, which ends Sept. 10 with the awarding of the "Golden Lion" prize for best picture, was inaugurated by Italian Senate President Amintore Fanfani. Later, Mr. Fanfani and Ms. Lollobrigida were the guests of honour at the first evening screenings. The programme was highlighted by two previously-unshown works of Welles. One was "Portrait of Gino," a 1958 documentary about Ms. Lollobrigida. The other was "It's all True," a short clip compiled from an unfinished 1942 Welles movie about Brazil.

Footage from the long-lost film was found two years ago in a vault at Paramount Pictures. Other films screened Saturday were "Kluge's 'Mistral', 'Moi Talisman' by Soviet Director Roman Balajin; 'Mon Cas' by the Portuguese director Manoel De Oliveira; and 'Ultima Memento' by Italy's Gianfranco Bettetini. The jury that will choose the top prize is headed by Alain Robbe-Grillet of France.

6 per cent of U.S. psychiatrists have affairs with patients

**BOSTON (AP)** — Six per cent of psychiatrists in the United States admit having sex with their patients and many contend the affair benefits those they treat, according to a new survey. Sexual contact between psychotherapists and their patients is widely considered to be unethical. It is condemned by the American Psychiatric Association, and forbidden by the Hippocratic Oath. But of those surveyed by doctors from Harvard-affiliated hospitals, 7 per cent of male psychiatrists and 3 per cent of female psychiatrists acknowledged having sex with their patients. A third of these doctors said they had done it with more than one patient. "There seem to be a group of offenders who are abusing a series of patients and are at potentially great risk to patients and are not being apprehended in any way. It's quite disturbing," said the study's director, Dr. Nanette Gartrell of Boston's Beth Israel Hospital. The study, published in the September issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry, is the first nationwide survey conducted on sexual relations between psychiatrists and their patients.

### Infighting affects AIDS research

**MIAMI (AP)** — Dissension among AIDS experts at the National Centres for Disease Control has led to the suppression of research, sabotaged experiments and the loss of key workers, according to a newspaper report. There is a long history of bad politics and unhappy people over there. I can't begin to unravel it," Dr. Steven McDougal, head of an unrelated immunology lab at the Federal Institute in Atlanta, told the Miami Herald. Dr. James Curran, head of the CDC's AIDS programme, is at the centre of the controversy, scientists said.

Among their complaints is that Dr. Curran has temporarily blocked publication of research, including one paper that showed convincingly available "serum" to kill the AIDS virus within 60 seconds. "Tens of thousands fewer people would be infected with AIDS if he had not suppressed data," said Bruce Voeller, a researcher at the Mariposa Foundation who initiated the study conducted by CDC researchers.

### Harvard University celebrates anniversary

**CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP)** — Harvard University celebrates its 350th birthday this week with a "family party" that includes academics and celebrities, including Britain's Prince Charles. "I see it as another kind of reunion," said David A. Aloian, executive director of the Harvard Alumni Association who spent eight years planning the 350th celebration. "Harvard men like to have a good party and take pride at the same time in the scholarly endeavours of their faculty." Aloian, a 1949 graduate who organises the annual reunions at Harvard, said alumni love coming back, greeting old friends and living a few glasses. They

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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#### FIND THE HIDDEN GRANCE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**

♠ A Q 8 7 6 3

♥ A

♦ 8 6 5

♣ A Q 8

**WEST**

♠ 2

♥ K Q 8 6 3

♦ J 9 7 3

♣ J 9 5

**EAST**

♠ 10 7 5 4

♥ 10 4 2

♦ K 10 7 8

♣ K J 10 8 5

♠ J 9 2

♥ A K

♦ 4 3 2

**SOUTH**

♠ K J 10 8 5

♥ J 9 2

♦ A K

♣ 4 3 2

**The bidding:**

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass

5 ♠ Pass 5 NT Pass

6 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

Even looking at all the cards, it is not easy to spot declarer's extra chance to bring home his spade slam. Indeed, when this hand was played in a team match, two distinguished declarers went down.

You don't usually launch into Blackwood when you have three fast losers in a side suit. However, North felt sure his partner had to have either the ace or king of diamonds with his opening bid, so the venture was safe.

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